

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

WISCONSIN FROGS DON'T CROAK!

Read "Wisconsin Frog's Don't Croak!" on pages 22-23 carefully, then test your knowledge by answering these questions.



Answer Key on next page

1. **True or False: Wisconsin frogs commonly make the classic "ribbit" sound.**

- A. True
- B. False

2. **How many frog species and toads are found in Wisconsin?**

- A. 5 frogs and 2 toads
- B. 11 frogs and 1 toad
- C. 20 frogs and 5 toads
- D. 8 frogs and 3 toads

3. **What special body part helps frogs make their calls louder?**

- A. Webbed feet
- B. Air sac
- C. Long tongue
- D. Hind legs

4. **Why do male frogs mostly call at night?**

- A. To scare predators
- B. To attract mates
- C. To find food
- D. To cool off

5. **Which two Wisconsin frogs often live in permanent lakes and ponds because their tadpoles take several years to grow?**

- A. Wood Frog and Spring Peeper
- B. Leopard Frog and Pickerel Frog
- C. Green Frog and Bullfrog
- D. Chorus Frog and Treefrog

6. **Which frog's call sounds like plucking a loose banjo string?**

- A. Bullfrog
- B. Green Frog
- C. Spring Peeper
- D. American Toad

7. **When are Wood Frogs, Spring Peepers, and Western Chorus Frogs most active?**

- A. Late summer
- B. Winter
- C. Late March to Mid-May
- D. August to October

Test Your Knowledge

ANSWERS

1. B. False
2. B. 11 frogs and 1 toad
3. B. Air sac
4. B. To attract mates
5. C. Green Frog and Bullfrog
6. B. Green Frog
7. C. Late March to Mid-May